October 21, 1856.

From Our Special Correspondent GRANADA (Nic.), Oct. 2, 1856.

Events of considerable interest have taken place here during the past two weeks. The long inaction of the Leonese soldiery, with their allies, was ately broken by a march toward Granada. This advance was not expected, for, as they had remained idle during the comparatively dry month of August, it was not supposed they would attempt a march at a period when it is almost certain to rain, more or less, every day, and this, too, with arms no better than old flint-lock muskets. But march they did, and brought with them, it is said, four or five pieces of heavy ordnance.

From the day they left Leon until they stopped at Managua, General Walker had an accurate knowledge of all their movements as well as the number of their men. Major Waters, of the Nicareguan army was stationed at Managua with about eighty mounted rangers, and remained there until an advanced guard of the enemy, consisting of three bundred laneers, bad actually entered the town. His men then quietly walked off without molestation. They had not gone more than three or four miles when the lancers appeared at their rear; they balted and discharged a volley, and the lancers re-treated! The lancers again advanced, and were again driven back by a single fire, and so they consinued for about half the distance between Managua and Massaya. Waters's command did not lose a man, but several of the lancers were killed. will not appear at all surprising when I state that the rangers are all armed with first-rate Sharp's earbines, while the lancers have no firearms whatever. Their lance consists of a straight pièce of stick, about three times the length of and ordinary broom handle, with an oval piece of iron or steel, sharpened, at the end. They cannot, therefore, do mjury until they get very close to their adversary. Kearly every man in the rangers is also armed with a navy-size Colt's revolver, in the use of which he is very expert. I was speaking lately with some of the rangers, and they speak with the greatest contempt of the courage of the lancers. They told me that some of their men who acted as a rear guard would purposely wait until the lancers came very close to them; two or three of them would then coolly fire, and laugh at the way the enemy scattered. Being mounted on superior horses, they would sometimes walk slowly in front of the enemy and talk back at them—the conversation on both sides being confined to wishing each other in the infernal regions. The rangers describe the lancers as being the dirtyest and raggedest set of men they ever saw. Many of them they say, wear nothing but pantaloons, but that is nothing unusual among the natives of Nicaragua. It is supposed that Mendez is in command of the lancers. Mendez's only son has been confined in the guard-house at Granada since the disaffection

of the late President Rivas.

The sudden movement of the Leonese troops was, probably, caused by exaggerated statements which had been sent to Leon of two fights that occurred at the ranche of San Jacinto, which is seventeen miles from the Town of Tipitapa. The Tipitapa river connects Lake Managua with Lake Nicaragua. At the Town of Tipitapa was a bridge over which Gen. Walker's men used to drive cattle for the use of his army. Tipitapa is 54 miles from Granda, and is on the highway to the Chontales District, which is the most disaffected portion of the State. The Chamorristes from Chontales fortified the ranche of San Jacinto with the intention of keeping in check the American foraging parties. The first attacked was a party of thirty men under command of Col. McDonald, the same who had been to Cuba with Lopez, and was sent to Spain as prisoner. The Americans fought for about two hours, and came off with a loss of two men. There were four wounded, one of whom, Capt. Jarvis of Beardstown, Kentucky, has since died. The Chamorristes at the ranche numbered then about 120. The news of their success was, of course, immediately sent to Leon, and their posi-tion was strengthened by about 200 more. When the news of McDonald's flight reached Granads 46 citizens volunteered to go and attack San Jacinto immediately. Gen. Walker was adverse to this movement, and would not permit any of his soldiers to join it. The volunteers, however, proceeded, received at Massaya an acquisition to their strength of 22 men-making in all 68. They arrived at San Jacinto in the morning of the 13th, and vigorously attacked the place. They attacked under ir leaders were immediately great disadvantage: the shot, and after about half-an-hour's hard fighting, they were obliged to retreat. The volunteers left orses about a mile from the place where the attack was made; they were therefore unable bring away all their wounded from the scene of the Those they left behind were all put to In this fight there were cans killed, and thirteen wounded. Among the billed was Lieut. Col. Byron Cole, who was beleved by all who knew him, and Charles Callahan, the correspondent of The New Orleans Picayune. He was the Custom-House Collector at Granada, and was especially forbidden by General Walker to go beyond the town of Tipitapa. The last time he was seen by those who knew him he was running through the woods, and the lancers were within a hundred yards of him. A man who had been take prisoner, but made his escape, reported that he saw the lancers overtake a person who, from his description, must have been Callahan, and fired at him, hitting him in the thigh. They then tied him up to a tree, wounded as he was, and beat him to death with clubs, and wound death with clubs, and wound up their cruelty by shooting him again through the heart; and stripping naked, exposed him on the field as a prey to vultures. He also reports having seen the the vultures. bodies of several other Americans, some of whom he knew, lying naked in the same manner—some of them had their eyes picked out, and others were partially eaten by those ravenous birds.

Later accounts say that there were three hundred Chamorristes at San Jacinto, and that there were fourteen of them killed, and thirty-two mortally wounded. When they abandoned the ranche, a few days after the fight, they abandoned to their fate all the wounded that could not accompany them. The Chamorristes have always been considered the aristocracy of this country. If they—

e educated portion—act so barbarously, what

may be expected from the unlettered, uncivilized portion of their army?

Notwithstanding all these acts to excite their worst passions, a single instance has not yet come to my knowledge where Americans have so far forthemselves as to retaliate this barbarity; but, on the contrary, when they take natives as prisoners, which they do very frequently, they treat them less harshly than they do their own men under the

ame circumstances. The Leonese have remained is Managua about two weeks, and it is said they are fortifying that place. Their lancers have made frequent meur-Jinetepee—they had a skirmish with the Rangers.
There were 300 lancers—they always move in large bedies—and only 20 Rangers. The latter had, of course, to retreat. Three or four of their number are missing.

are missing.

There was a report here a day or two since that There was a report here a day or two since data-the enemy would attack Massaya as soon as Patri-cio Rivas and some other notables would arrive from Leon. The American soldiers at Massaya— some 400 in number—were fortifying the place. and have certainly succeeded in giving it the ap-

pearance of great strength.

In the center of the Plaza of Massaya stands a In the center of the riaza of stassays scaled barge church, which is itself a citadel. Breastworks have been thrown up around it, and sufficient works have been thrown up around it, and sufficient works have been placed in the inside te maintain four hundred men for over a week. Lieut.-Col. McIntosh, who sailed from New-York in the first trip of the Orizaba, commands at Massaya, and Major Deusenbury of New-York is second

There arrived here, last week, from New-York City, two hundred and three men for the army, side a number of persons not attached, who have come to settle in the country. Among the arrivals was Major Heiss, who returns by this steamer to

supersede Appleton Oaksmith.

Such an acquisition of strength as the above to the ferce, inspires every person here with a confidence

which almost amounts to a certainty of success if a

Report says this morning that the enemy is advancing on Massaya. I do not know how true it is. But it is quite probable that before the end of a week we will have a general engagement.

HAVANA.

Prom Oar Own Correspondent. HAVANA, October 15, 1856.

In my last I stated that the morality of our city was at a very low figure. Since then the Captain-General has taken active measures to suppress craues of every sort, by arresting all individuals who have no visible means of support. The Police throughout the Island had received orders to take charge of all vagrants, and on the appointed day the offenders were arrested. Up to the present time more than 3,000 loafers of all hues and complexions have been sent to jail. Among the number is the eldest son of the Marquis del Real Tesoro, who was committed to the common prison notwithstanding his title. I have since ascertained that he has been released, not because he is innocent of the charge, but for the honor of the Cuban nobility. Large numbers of these vagrants have been sent off to the Island of Pines to work the marble quarries. Others will be drafted into the service, and the most suspicious characters will be transported to the Spanish penal colony of Ceuta, in Africa. This arbitrary measure has been much commented on by all parties, but I feel confident that though a few innocent persons may suffer, in the end society at large will gain considerably by the arrest and banishment of our coffee-house loaf-ers. Hundreds of them, fearful of transportation. have already applied for employment, and if the authorities have resolution to continue the good work, the streets of our cities and the public roads will be once more safe for travelers. blers, who are as bad as, if not worse than high-way robbers. I hardly dare indulge the hope, however, that his zeal will lead him far, or else he might tread on the of some dearly cherished friends. Hundreds of our best families owe their present misery to the monte tables. The large billiard saloon familiarly known to many of your readers as the Lonja, th great resort of gamblers and loafers, has quite deserted since the promulgation of the edict against vagrancy. Our order-loving rulers have also put a stop to the abuses committed by the gen-tlemanly rowdies of our city on the road to Puentes It has been their practice to hire backs Grandes. It has been their practice to hire backs and ride out to this pleasant village, accompanied by Eve's fallen daughters, and return in the small hours of the morning, shouting and disturbing the slumbers of the community. The abuse has been eradicated by one dash of the pen, but the innocent are confounded with the guilty, for no one is allowed to take a ride after 11 o'clock in a public

The Queen's birthday was celebrated with great pemp on last Friday. The Captain General held a evee in the morning, and received all the public functionaries, grandees of Spain, and the foreign Consuls. In the evening the Tacon Theater was brilliantly illuminated, and crowded by officers of the army and navy. The proceeds of the performance were distributed among the poor families of Havana. His Excellency appropriated the money allewed him for his levees to the same good pur pose, and many unfortunate widows and orphane the humble walks of life will offer to heaven a fond prayer for the Marquis of Havana, who, notwithstanding his defects, has many bright and shining qualities, prominent among which is his unbounded charity. He is justly styled the father of the poor, and has done much to alleviate their dis-tress. In the midst of his cares and troubles he has found time to plan and organize a society for the relief of the poor a every ward of this opulent city. May Heaven bless him for the good he has

The Hon. Pierre Soulé stopped here, en route to New Orleans. He arrived in the Granada from Aspinwall. His presence created quite an excitement among the Spaniards, though nobody offered him any insuit, which is saying a great deal in favor of a people who unanimously detest him. I speak only of the Spaniards. I am informed that he sent word to Concha, through our acting Consul, that he did not call on him, not out of disrespect either to him or to his government, but simply because he knew that his political views were not liked by the Spaniards in general. General Concha replied that though he disliked his politics, he entertained no personal ill-feeling toward the honorable Senator and ex-Minister. His coming direct from Nicara-gua, the headquarters of "Filibusterism," has made the Spanish Government suspect that there is some affinity with the extinguished Cuban sympathizers.

Mr. Soulé left here on the Philadelphia, for New Orleans. It is reported that he intends to go to Nicaragua and join the fortunes of Gen. Walker. He will probably be more successful in the cultivation of cocao and coffee among the Nicaraguenses than in purchasing Cuba of the haughty descend-

ants of Pelavo. The Spanish mail steamer Velasco arrived from The Spanish mail steamer Velasco arrived from Cadiz on the 12th. She brings no news of importance, her dates being one week older than those received via New-York. The Spanish papers are teeming with bellicose editorials against poor Mexico. The fleet belonging to this station has received orders to be in readiness to go to sea whenever ordered. I hardly think, however, that things will come to serious a pass. Spain will listen to come to so serious a pass. Spain will listen to reason and not press her creditor so hardly, particularly so as she berself has never been over-prompt in the discharge of her national obligations.

KANSAS.

GEARY'S PACIFICATION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
POTSDAM, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

I have recently received the following letter from brother in Kansas. Previous to the incidents mentioned in the letter, the writer was a quiet farmer, and had not meddled with the political quarrels of the Territory.

It is the intention of Gov. Gears to murder one hundred men by hard treatment, and for no other crime but that of self-defense, when there was no

other defense. The people ought to know it. LECOMPTON, Sept. 26, 1856. DEAR DOCTOR: I have been a close prisoner since a week ago lest Monday morning. I have no oppor-tunity—and even if I had, I am not able—to write the

incidents of my life during the last five weeks.

I have been driven from home by the Rufflans, and two or three times have tried to get back; but each two or three times have tried to get back. Our can time have been intercepted, FIRED AT, chassed for miles; and my escape with life has been wholly owing to the speed of my horse. A week ago last Saturday night, with some one hundred and twenty others, I started for our region of country, hooing to be able to reach home and get a clean suit of clothes. On Sunday we fell on a party of armed men at Hickory Point, and a battle ensued, which lasted some six or seven hours. We had two men mortally wounded, and a number of others severely. The opposite party had

number of others severely. The opposite party had one killed, and a number wounded.

During the night, the camp was surrounded by United States troops, and all taken prisoners, and marched to Lecompton. Here we lay some nine days, on the open praine, guarded by the troops, without tents or blankets, and on half rations, before we had our preliminary examination. This we had day before yesterday, and were all committed for MURBER in the earned when this is to be had, but I think next March,

unless there is a special sersion for our benefit.

There are some one hundred of us occupying a small building, some twenty by thirty feet square, and guarded by a company of Kansas militia, whose homes are in Missouri.

We have heard many threats against our lives since we have been confined. I do not consider my life safe a single hour, while guarded by them. I never thought I should be tried for murder, but such seems likely to be the case, if I live to stand the trial. I have a clear conscience in this matter—never having knowingly injured any many

have a clear conscience in this matter—never having knowingly injured any man.

I have been very unwell for two or three days, and not have been very unwell for two or three days, and fare and usage will kill any one, many will never leave here alive. Direct to Lawrence.

Good-bye. Your affectionate brother.

to Lawrence.
Your affectionate brother.
O. M. MARSH.

COL. FREMONT AMONG THE GREEN MOUNTAINS.

Correspondence of The R. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 20, 1856. The weather in this region has been fine for a fortsight, and our farmers have been busy in harvesting their crops. The crop of corn hereabouts is good, and a large quantity has been raised, much of which is yet in shocks on the fields, but men, women and children are engaged in stripping off the husks and gathering the golden ears into their granaries. The yield of wheat was very good, but the wet weather in renping time injured the crop, so that some will be obliged to eat bread made from sprouted grain. The out crop was very fair; and the farmers have an abundance of hay; but I cannot speak so well of the potate crop. The dry weather in the early part of the season, and the rust in the latter part, have made our potatoes "small and few in a hill." Probably not more than a quarter as many were raised this year as last, and they are not very mealy and good at that; how-ever, the husbandmen have not much reason to complain of their crops in view of all the products of their farms this season. Butter and cheese are abundant, for the season has been good for their manufacture; and yet the prices for these luxuries range high, much to the gratification of the industricus dairy women and their daughters.

The political world here is very quiet, for we are pretty much all on one side, and that side is for Freedom and Fremont. The telegraph both pleased and vexed us for a few days, in its work of transmitting news from the Pennsylvania elections but that is now settled, and the Cincinnati Plat form has not much cause for rejoicing over the election in his own State. It is fortunate for him that a very meager majority is in his favor; for had it been otherwise some of the Southern States might have deemed it best to trot him off the course and try some other man. However, we think Frement will sweep the State in November by a very decided majority, provided the Republicans do their whole duty in the mean time, as we trust they

Some of our villagers had the pleasure of taking Cel. Fremont by the hand, a few days ago. He passed through here on his way from Montreal, inending not to be recognized; but some of our sharp-eyed Vermonters spied him out and greeted him heartily. His stay was but a short time. One lady, a good judge in such matters, remarked that it was no worder that such sharp black eyes as the Colonel's won the accomplished Jessie. It is said that James Brooks of The Express sat at the breakfast table with the Colonel at Rouse's Point, which little incident excited considerable curiosity among the guests at the Station House. One old Vermonter, who happened to be present, wondered if Brooks saw Fremont cross himself before he partock of his morning meal. "At any rate," he continued. "Brooks will probably publish it as "fact in The Express, for that would not be a more malignant lie than hundreds of others that have found their way into the same paper."

Our village is somewhat excited and not a little

pleased with the prospect of having some of the millionaires of New-York as residents here next senson. De Forest, Cannon, and others, have re-cently purchased some very fine lots on the hill south of the College grounds, where they intend to erect some beautiful houses for summer use. They intend to rival, in beauty and splendor, the man-sions which stand on the banks of the Hudson In selecting such lots these wealthy gentlemen have manifested a sound judgment and a re-fined taste; for there are but few spots in this or any other country where the wa'er prospects and mountain scenery rival those which are seen from the high ground back and south of our village. too, is good, and water easily had. It is a splendid location for palaces, pleasure-grounds and gardens. No doubt, D. D. Howard, of Irving House memory, has had semething to do with this movement. Living in a splendid mansion himself, he desires that others shall follow his example, and make Burlington one of the most beautiful on the continent, and a place where the rich and the fortunate can live and enjoy otium cum dignitate Let them come, build their palaces, lay out their pleasure-grounds, cultivate their gardens, and adorn our highlands, which overlook our beautiful lake and command such splendid prospects, and the people will say amen.

AN APPEAL FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

ADDRESS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Central Committee of the Republican party take this occasion to remind the Electors of this State of the great interests depending upon the election of the 4th of November, and the importance of immediste and continued effort till the election is closed. That election is to decide whether Kansas shall be free or whether Slavery may be imposed upon a Territery by force and fraud against the wishes of its peo-The party of Mr. Buchanan hold the laws which have fastened Slavery upon Kansas to be valid; the party of Mr. Fillmore hold the same; the party of Mr. Frement alone hold them to be null and void because passed by a mock Legislature, sitting through violence and fraud. It is for the electors of the country to determine which shall prevail; and upon their determination the fate of that vast country, nearly three times as large as the State of New-York, depends for a period of time, the end of which no man can foresee.

The election is to decide more. It is to decide whether Slavery shall be sectional or national; whether there shall be a right to take slaves into all the States, and to hold them in servitude in all the Territories; whether this country shall become the propagandist of Slavery, wherever its arms can reach or its influence extend; whether the doctrine of the Ostend dispatch shall be received as the rule of the Government whether Cubs shall be seized and sanexed, and Nicaragua made a Slave State and annexed; whether the elective franchise shall be preserved inviolate, or corrupted and overcome; whether intimidation, violence and idle threats of disunion from the South shall be stronger than Northern principle, courage and self-respect; whether Northern electors can be always divided and misled by the adroitness of party leaders; whether the politicians or the people are mas-

The visit to Nicaregus of Soule, the author of the resolution on foreign policy of the Cincinnati Conven-tion, and thereupon the reestablishment of Slavery on the Isthmus; the instructions to Geary, the new Governor of Karsas, to enforce Territorial laws which establish and fortify Slavrey; these are but foreshadowings of what is to come. The prospect is surely erough to arouse freemen to the exertion of every faculty and the use of every lawful means till the election

The leaders of Mr. Buchanan's party and of Mr. Fillmore's party are coalescing and inducing their fol-lowers to coalesce. Already they present the same local tickets in several of our counties.

It is but too evident that the hopes of Freedom de pend upon the Republicans alone. Let us prove our selves worthy of the cause and the occasion. We ask all to join us who cherish the fame of their country, and think that the Government which our fathers founded should not degenerate into an instrument for the propagation of human servitude; all who think that a peb ic question once honorably compromised should not be wantenly reopened; all who think Slavery an evil moral, political or social, which should not be extended and all who think Slavery a good, but that it should not be imposed by ferce or fraud upon an unwilling people. They only can consistently vote against us, the think Slavery so great a good as to justify any means whatever for its extension.

We entreat Republicans, one and all, to labor inces santly from the present time till the close of the election. We ask them to see that the Republican organization is perfected in every town and school district, that every Republican voter is brought to the polls, that every person is challenged who offers to vote and is not known to be a legal voter; and, for the purpose of

concentration, encouragement and concert of action we recommend that a Republican meeting be held in every town on the Saturday before the election. Republicane, be firm in purpose, unceasing in effort, vigilant against fraud, and you will prevail.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,
SIMEON DRAPER,
JAMES B. TAVLOR,
D. DUDLEY FIELD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JAMES W. NYE.
JOHH L. SCHOOLCRAFT,
DEODATIS WRIGHT,
JOSEPH DAVIS,
J. M. B. DAVIDSON,
C. P. WILLIAMS,
ABRAHAM B. OLIN,
Troy,
JAMES FORSTH,
E. G. SPAULDING,
PHILIP DORSHIMER,
LEVI C. TURNER, Coopertion,
STANDISH BARRY, Herkimer,
LEVI DIMMICK, Binghamton,
STEPHEN C. JOHNSON, Delhi,
DANIEL T. JONES, Syracuse,
A. G. RICE, Ellicatville,
S. M. BUERDUICHS, M. New York ALLEN MUNROE,
A. G. RICE, Ellicotville,
S. M. BURROUGHS, Medina,
SAMUEL P. ALLEN, Rochester,
CHARLES O. SHEPARD, Wyominz
CLARK B. COCHRANE, Senenecta
WILLIAM A. WHEFLER, Franklin
CHARLES HUGHES, Washington,
WILLIAM CAREY, Saratoga,
HENRY L. BURCHARD, Oueida,
Republican State Committee

REASONS FOR ACTING WITH THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY.

The following is an article written by HENRY C' CAREY, esq., giving reasons why the Republican party should be sustained:

party should be sustained:

First: Because it is in favor of Free Speech, and opposed to club law on the floor of Congress, and to Bender-Ruffan law on the soil of Kansas.

Second: Because it is in favor of Free Lande, and opposed to the policy which fills our market with the products of foreign workshops, while our own workmen, their wives and children, are unemployed.

Third: Because it is in favor of Free Men, and opposed to the system which gives of 0000 oligarche.

opposed to the system which gives 60,000 oligarchs owners of hosts of slaves, the sole direction of the poley of the country.

Fourth: Because it is in favor of FREE Sout, and

desires that the vast plains of Kansas and Nebraska, at flicit it to make twelve such States as Pennsylvania, should be divided among the free men of the country

should be divided among the free men of the country their wives and children.

Fight: Because it is in favor of Free Goversment, and opposed to the system which gives to the people of Kaness no choice except between martial law and the mob law of the Border Ruffians of Missouri.

Sixth: Because it desires to rescue the Liberties of the Citizens, and is therefore opposed to the doctrine of constructive treasons and contempts, by means of which a corrupt Government, and corrupt Judges, now seek their subversion.

Screnth: Because it desires to settle all questions by means of the Ballot-Box, leaving to the advocates of Sizvery the use of the revolver and the bowie-knife.

Eighth: Because it has no affinity with the party whose leading organs teachstheir readers that "Slavensy whether for the black man or the white, is a Legitimate, Useful and Expensent Institution: Whose leading organic carciant to the white, is Legitimate, Useful and Expedient Institution and that, therefore, they should seek "not merely to retain it where it is, but to extend it to regions where

"it is unknown."

Nucl. Because, in seeking to protect the national property from the defilement of Slavery, it acts in strict accordance with the principles of that Great Creditable of Seventeen Hundred and Eightystver, which with the single exception of one northern nember received the unanimous vote of Congress, and has since been confirmed by acts of Congress, and has since been confirmed by acts of Congress, bearing the signature of avery President from Washington.

ing the signature of every President from Washington to Polk.

Tenth. Because it protests against the repeal of the Missouri Componer, to which in 1848, Mr. Buchanan

Clung "with more tenacity than ever."

Eleventh: Because in advocating the cause of FREE

LABOR IN KANSAS it acts in full accordance with that Labor in Kansas it acts in full accordance with that Compact of Peace which set limits beyond which Slavery should not be extended, and within which it was not to be interfered with. Treeffth: Because it is purely National and Anti-Sectional—holding that the North has rights as well as the South; and that those of all should be equally reproceed.

Thirteenth: Because it is emphatically THE PARTY

OF THE UNION—being the only one that has never threatered dissolution of the connection, because of success or failure in the approaching election. Fourteenth: Because it has incurred THE HATKED

of ALL SECTIONALISTS; as well those living north of Mason and Dixon's line as those living south of it.

Fiftenth: Because it is the party which follows in the train of the PATRIOTS OF THE REVOLUTION—all of its decrines on the subject of free and slave labor being derived from Washington, Jefferson, and other emissions of the South. pent nen of the South.

Sixteenth: Because it STANDS BY THE CONSTITUTION as interpreted by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Medison, Monroe, Adams the younger, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor—and by Mr. Buckanen binneif, until the passage of the infamous Karsas Nebraska act—all of them having held that Congress had full power for the government of all the national territory, and might exclude Slavery at its

pleasure.

Seconteenth: Because it is the Peace Party-repu

diating sltogether the highwayman's plea, embodied in the Ostend circular.

Eighteenth: Because it is the "Sound" CURRENCE PARTY—advocating the adoption of measures that will cause to be retained at home the gold now sent abroad to be applied to the maintenance of the currency of other countries.

Nineteenth: Because it is the High WAGES PARTY

—wholly opposed to the idea that reduction in the price of human labor, or the reduction of the free laborer to the condition of the slave is the measure required to enable us to compete with the pauper laborer of Eu-Twentieth : Because it is the PARTY OF FREEDOM

everywhere; anxious to relieve the millions of poor and dewn-trodien whites of the South from the de-grading and debasing tyranny to which they are now subjected.

subjected.

Twenty-first: Because, holding that Freedom is
NATIONAL, and Slavery only sectional, it objects to all
measures tending toward enabling Southern planters to
"call the roll of their slaves at Bunker Hill."

Twenty-second: Because it is the party of Sound Monals—being opposed to the introduction of either Slavery er Polygamy into the Territories of the Slavery er Union. Twenty third : Because it has for its chief standard-

rearry farral Because it has for its can't standard-beater John C. FREMONT, as man of high intellect, spotless integrity, and unshrinking firmness—one fully worthy to be the successor of Washington and Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, in the Presidential

Chair.

Twenty-fourth: Because that standard-bearer is an advocate of "FREE LABOR," as "the natural capital
which constitutes the real wealth of this free country,
and creates that intelligent power in the masses
alone to be relied on as THE BULWARK OF FREE IN-

"stitutions."

Twenty-fith: Because in him we have a Man, and not a mere Pre-Slavery Platform.

WHY I SUPPORT FREMONT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A letter of Mr. Fillmore to some gentleman at the South, and which has recently been published, winds up with the truly oatchpenny wish that a certain other Southern gentleman, now deceased (a brother of the party addressed) were alive to aid in sacing

our country.

It is not too much to say that a meaner, more egotistical, or less true expression, could scarcely have escaped a man standing in the position actually occupied by the individual who wrote it. It implies, first that the Union is in imminent peril; and second, that the only means of applying the necessary salvation s by electing Mr. Fillmore, the author of this elegant extract, who, however, would appear to be in a had way for friends, since the votes of the living are not sufficient for him.

It is not needful that much should be said on the latter branch of the subject. Mr. Fillmore, no doubt, thinks that the only Messiah for us in the present crisis," as it is the fashion to term the present period. is Mr. Fillmore. There are a few persons who differ

But the insinuation that the Union is in danger, is not in any sense a true one. The real facts are, that the Union was never in less danger. Who presumes to menace the perpetuity of the

Nobody in the world but Mr. Fillmore, his alter ego Mr. Brooks of The Express, Mr. Preston S. Breeks, and maybe half a dezen other men in the South, with Mr. Garrison's score of partisans. These are the parties who take the name of the Union in vain, and pretend that it is in such a dreadful way that nothing but the nostrums of Fillmore, the Brockses, Garrison & Co. (none genuine without the stamp, and no connection with any other shop), can

ave it. Do these men avail anything in the present

erieis!" Humbug! Few men pass through forty years of active life without learning that to struggle for the sudden ac-It has ever been, and perhaps will always be, slow work to pull truth boddy up from the bottom of her well. Ammosities perverse, heartburnings endless, disappointments often fatal, are the almost inevitable reward of any such endeavor. Men must be content, in this iron or brazen age of ours, with bare piecemeal recognitions of trath. Be patient and you will get your installments with tolerable regularity. Hope ever and

you will altimately be paid in full. I scknowledge that I shall vote for John C. Fremont without knowing or caring to know very much about him, beyond the fact, which is repeatedly vouched for, that he is honest and trustworthy. I vote for him as the representative of a principle which I regard as sacred, and which I further look upon as a means to an end-that end being the ultimate extinguishment of personal bondage in the United States of America.

I shall vote for John C. Fremont, because I understand him not to be an "Abolitionist," or in favor of the sudden emancipation of the slaves against the will of the people in the Southern States. I am content to wait for the truth, and to take it by instalments as I can get them.

I shall vote for John C. Fremont because I am given to understand by his pledges that he will maintein the existing rights of the Southern States without sacrificing to them any of the rights of the Northern

I shall vote for John C. Fremont because I understand him to be selemnly pledged to uphold and carry out, by every constitutional means at his command, the views expressed by Washington, and Jefferson, and Clay, and Webster against the introduction of Slavery into any territory of the United States in which

it does not now exist.

And finally, I shall vote for John C. Fremont because, upon the grounds above stated, I regard him as the only national candidate now before the people, and therefore as the only one of the three candidates to whom it would be safe to confide "the Union" in the present crisis." Witness that he is so, this sim-

ple fact: Neither Mr. Fremont nor his supporters have threatened the Union, but Mr. Fillmore has and Mr. Bu-

chanan's supporters have.

And on what grounds? Solely that inasmuch as the South do not desire the election of Mr. Fremont, they would be perfectly justified in seceding from the Union, if the North elected him.

Now, fellow-countrymen, there is one important fact o be borne in mind in this connection, namely, that neither Mr. Fillmore nor the supporters of Mr. Buchanan can prove that the South does not desire the election of Mr. Fremont. It must be remembered that in the oligarchy which reigns supreme in that imperium in imperio, free speech not being permitted, there are no means of ascertaining how many in the South desire and how many do not desire the election of Mr. Fremont. I admit that the majority in in the South are against him; but that there are many Southerners who ardently desire his election, though in that portion of this free country (lucus a non) they dare not say so, there are many reasons for believing, and none for absolutely denying, until some expression of the will of all can be arrived at. I, therefore, do not choose to accept the mere ipse dixit of Mr. Fill-more as sufficient proof that the election of Mr. Frement would dissolve the Union.

Nor, indeed, is there any ground whatever for fear on this head. I do not arrogate to the North any superiority over the South, either in industry, wealth intelligence. The world knows all about this branch of the story, and ft is needless to indulge in invidious comparisons. But no matter how much certain Southern gentlemen and Mr. Fillmore may vapor about disunion, the same branch of the story is very well known to and understood by Southerners, and they are quite as well aware as Yankees are, of the side on which their bread is buttered.

But supposing, for the sake of argument, that we admit Mr. Fillmore's threat to be well founded. Supposing even that Mr. Fillmore himself were to be the Adjutant-General of the forces under Lieut. General Brooks of the Carolina Horse Marines, who are to march on Washington and plunder the national chest. What then? Is this menace to scare us from the adrocney of a sacred principle? Are we to abandon a cause which we believe to be just and right before God, merely because a few crackbrained, avaricious politicians threaten to shoot us if we dare speak out as freemen! Men of the North! do you not feel that because they cannot meet you in argument or conquer you with truth, they have menaced you with danger? Is this the issue which is to affright freemen? Is this highwayman's clamor, "Your conscience or your life," American men of the North-to be bullied by a weak bugbear threat, after these Brooks people have failed to come us into compliance? Fig. for shame! on us and our children, if this should be !

I can respect the man who votes for Mr. Buchanan because he wishes that Slavery should be extendedhe entertains a sincere opinion and heacts accordingly. But the man who believes that Slavery ought not to be extended, but who votes for Mr. Buchanan be cause he fears to offend the South, is little else than a coward.

Would it not be just as reasonable for us to say: We disapprove of Slavery, and if you elect Mr. Buchanan, who is pledged to extend that evil, we, men of the North, will not submit to your dictation. We will march on Washington and seize the Treasury. This surely would not be one whit more absurd than the actual treason preached by Mr. Fillmore and the others of the disunion gang before referred to. But should such a cry ever arise in the North, what diaribes we would read in Southern papers! What de clamations from Southern men! What patriotic proestations from South Carolina and the Old Dominic But this is a style of argument which I do not like, and in which I care not to indulge. The example is w

freely set in the South, and at Buffalo, that one is apt to fall into the strain. But I hate to use geographical denominations in speaking of our Country when matters of general polity are to be discussed. I will have nothing to do with a sectional party or a

sectional candidate. Mr. Frement, the Southerner, as the representative of the conservative sentiment throughout the country, as the advocate of principles which are the most friendly to the true interests of the South, and as the exponent of the views of the majority of the whole Union, is the national candidate for the Presidency, and as such will, I trust, be triumphantiv elected.

Let us consider for a moment what would be the effect of the defeat of the Republican candidate:

The question of the non-Extension of Slavery may be stayed off and postponed for a time-von may de lay the pending settlement with human civilization and progress our years or eight years—but it must come at last. Northern sentiment, like the sentiment of all Europe, is opposed, diametrically opposed, to human Slavery. Existing compacts will not permit us in honor to disturb it as it now exists in the Southern States-but it is our policy to our country and our duty to humanity to let it co no further. The South herself declares Slavery to be an evil and a curse to her-but declares that she cannot get rid of it. Let us help her by constitutional means, to do it. Let us object to the extension of this curse and this evil, and so maintain the rights of Free labor for white men, while we suberve the views of those Southern patriots who speech is now sealed by tyranny, but whose hearts are with

us. There are many Professor Hedricks and many Nickersons South of Mason and Dixon's line. The lenger that this question is postponed the greater must be the crash with which it will be met, and the men who now propose to meet it reasonably and calmly are the truest and hest friends of the South. Let the South lay this well to heart. The extension of Slavery in this country must cease sooner or later—the sooner the easier for all sides. Let Slavery go on gathering power and enemies with its power, and when hishall have aroused the whole Northern people, they will never be satisfied with mere prohibition of further extension. They will insist on its abolition-will this suit the South better than the terms now offered them. Less obes nacy and more farsighted prudence would be then best policy now, but they can't see it. That is their

fault, not ours. Leave Slavery where it is. God, in his own goe time, will work out the cure of this the only blot which we have on our own fair name before the world. We have made the bargain to let it stand. Then let 2 stard. But let no threats weaken our determination to check its progress. Such threats, if they had any weight whatever, should be sufficient to stay the votes of Free men. But weak and futile as they are, they should receive nothing but contempt. The South know better than to separate from us. They are aware than such secession would break up and annul the compact which maintains Slavery within their borders: and how long could they keep the "peculiar institution after that compact has been broken?

ARTESIAN WELLS ON THE PLAINS.

From The N. O. Picayone.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Capt. J. Pope of the United States Topographical Engineers, who has just returned from his expedition to gineers, who has just returned from his expedition to the I lano Estacado, and is now on his way to Wash-ington. The object of Capt. Pope's long confined labors is to procure water for a new and much shorter route to New-Mexico and the Mesilia Valley, on the 32d

route to New-Mexico and the Mesilia Valley, on the 32d parallel of latitude, across the Liano Estando; and with this purpose he has passed two seasons on that great plain sinking artesian wells, and prosecuting other scientific labors.

Capt. Pope went out to the scene of his labors in the Spring of 1835, from Indianola, by the way of San Aa tonio, and formed his camp on the banks of the Peces River, where it is intersected by the 32d parallel of Istitude. From this point he proceeded with his working parties due cast a distance of fitten miles, and there sunk the first well. From the Pecoe River the country seems to the eye to teen miles, and there sunk the first well. From the Pecoe River the country seems to the eye to be a perfect level, but instrumental observation shows that there is a rise of about 600 feet in a distance of 35 miles; and from that point, which may be termed the summit of the plain, it continues with a gradual descent

summit of the plain, it continues with a gradual descent eastwardly, to the hills from which run the head waters of several of the forks of the Colorado River.

In sinking the wells Capt. Pope found no difficulties in the geological formation. This is entirely composed of alternate strata of indurated clay and cretaceous marls of every variety of color, easily borad through, but sufficiently hard to prevent the walls of the boring from falling and incommoding the labor.

The first stream of water was struck at a distance of 300 feet, and it rose to a hight of 70 feet in the tubing. Continuing the labor, through the same formation, the

Continuing the labor, through the same formation, the second stream of water was struck at a depth of 641 feet, which ruse 400 feet in the well, or about 50 feet higher than the first stream. These labors demanstrated the average of the second stream. strated the existence of water streams beneath the sur face, but as Winter was approaching, and the material which he had brought having been exhausted, Capt. Pope went into Winter quarters on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Rio Grande.

Having received fresh supplies in the Spring of the present year he returned to the Liano, and in April last resumed his labors there. His former attained results having demonstrated the existence of abundant water beneath the surface, he went five miles costward from the first well, and there sunk the second has the presention of this work he struck. ward from the first well, and there sunk the second. In the prosecution of this work he struck the same streams that he had found in sinking the first well, and on reaching a depth of 860 feet he encountered another which rose 750 feet in the tubing. At this point the material was again exhausted, and the small appropriation made by Congress for the experiment had been expended. Capt. Fope was obliged to suspend his labors, and is now on his way to Washington to make his full report thereon. The results of this work have been sumently successful for they demonstrate the feasibility of the plan

The results of this work have been eminently successful, for they demonstrate the feasibility of the plan of precuring water on this great plain by the sinking of artesian wells, and it is much to be hoped that Congress will make another appropriation. of artesian walks, and ther appropriation to continue and perfect the work. When compared with the expenditures that have been made in sinking artesian wells in other places, the expenditure has been very insignificant, the appropriation having been only \$40,000, we

believe.

Through the absence of water the Liane Estacado forms a complete barrier to travel between the westers towns of Louisiana and Arkansas to New Mexico and the Mesilla Valley, along the line of the 32d parallel, by a route which is some hundreds of miles anorter than any other. It is covered throughout with grams grass, which is one of the most nutritions of the grasses for cattle, and which has the greater advantage that it is not killed by the cold of Winter, affording abundant pasture all the year round. Fuel, too, is everywhere obtained with great case in the mosquite root. This is a remarkable root, and might be more properly termed a subterranean forest. Its stems penetrate the earth to a distance of seventy feet in depth, with ramifications similar to the branches of trees, and with a clear and hard wood stem from five to eight inches in dismester. We have been informed that it makes excellent charcoal, and Capt. Pope was so struck with it that he is taking specimens to Washington for the examination of the Department. The supply is most abundant.

Our readers are already femiliar with the fact of the great gypeum formation in this region of country. The labors of Capt. Pope have brought to light another abundant source of agricultural wealth there, in the great beds of cretaceous mar which he has discovered. These marls are of the best kind of fertilizers, and can only be compared to great subterranean deposites of guano. When treated with acids, they all effervesce, Through the absence of water the Liane Estacade

only be compared to great subterranean deposites or guano. When treated with acids, they all effervesce, showing the abundance of lime in them. We trust that the Government will prosecute the labors so mo-cessfully begun by this expedition. They will not only open a new and much more advantageous route to open a new and much more advantageous roate to that great central region of our continent, and to the Pacific shore, but bringing to the surface of the Llane Estacado the abundant streams of water that flow be-neath it, will confer a value upon a vast tract of public lands now worthless from the want of that

IS THERE AN OPEN POLAR SEA!

The appearance of Dr. Kane's long expected narrative of Arctic Expeditions will again awaken an interet in the question of an open sea near the North Pole; for his discovery of that sea, with the varied details of every circumstance connected with it, can now be investigated, and the evidence of its continuance to Pole of the earth be duly weighed.

The idea of a warmer region near the North Pole which must be accompanied by open water, and, as a natural consequence, with animal life in a greater abundance than in the permanant ice-belted district abundance than in the permanant ice-bested district further south, is not a new one. More than two cen-turies ago, the appearance of open water in the highest latitudes first suggested it; and, although certain the-oriest contended against it, the opinion continued to prevail even to our day; and now, although there has been nothing certain of its existence, there have been such accumulative facts, that it only awaited the in-dubitable evidence, such as Dr. Kane has presented, to establish the theory. stablish the theory.

The Dutch whalemen above and around the Island

of Spitzbergen have often pushed through the drift ion into open spaces of sea toward the Pole, and Baron You Wrengel, when forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, saw, as he thought, a "vant, illimitable ocean" heyond, and we doubt not many navigators, without heng aware of the fact, have really been in this sea, but who did not dare to venture further toward the mysterious Pole. Dr. Scoresby, among others, may be mentioned as one who has been within its area. This value of the Active particular way agreement for more than mentioned as one who has been within its area. The
veteran Arctic navigator was engaged for more than
thirty years in the Greenland fishery, and decovered
the coast, and served on the eastern side which bears
his name. On this occasion he passed the pack of
ficating ice, by keeping near the Greenland coast, and
found himself in open water beyond. Had he been
prepared to pursue his voyage, he might have pushed
on nearer the pole than any navigator before or sides,
but he did not dare venture beyond a point from which
he was uncertain of escaping before the season had be was uncertain of escaping before the season had passed, and therefore retreated through the pack. Capt. Parry, in his well-known boat voyage, attempted to cross this fleating ice, and was well provided for the purpose; but it was unfortunately harder and rougher than he satisfipated, and, although making progress northward over the drift, he found that it was actually because the purpose of that expectation of that expectations of the expectation of the expectation. bearing him southward. The projectors of that expedition thought the plan the most leasible one to reach the Pole, entertaining the belief that if they could pass this floating ice, they would find an open sea beyond.

It must bere be remarked, that in the Summer north industry of these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in these search and aided by a strong currently in the search and aided by a strong currently

It must here be remarked, that in the Summer north winds prevail in these sens; and aided by a strong current setting to the south, the whole mass of ice accommisted and arced in during the Winter, breaks up and is carned toward the south. This belt of broken ice, or the "pack," as it is called, forms the only impediment to an approach to the Pole by the North Atastic Ocean. In the Fall when strong southerly winds prevail, such of this pack as remains is again forced back toward the Pole, in a measure filling up the open seafier which it had come; but whether there are lands, or resisting currents near the Pole to prevent its accumulation there, or whether a wamer temperature axists to dissolve it, remains to be seen.

Dr. Kane wintered in Smith's Strait near the 79th